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## A new species of the genus *Othreis* Hübner (Noctuidae, Ophiderinae) from Myanmar

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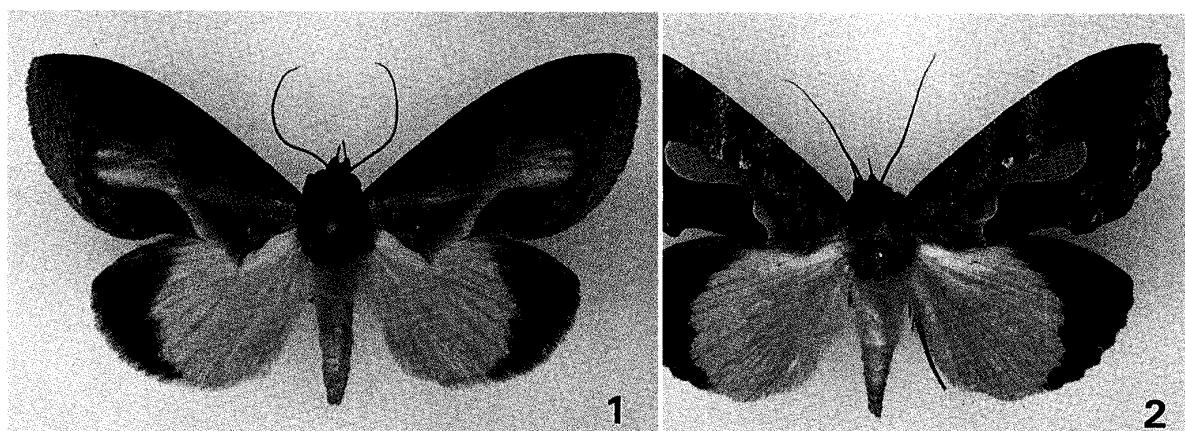
**Abstract** A new species of the genus *Othreis* Hübner, [1823] is described from north Myanmar. This species is most similar to *O. kinabaluensis* Feige, 1976 from Borneo. The moths and male genitalia of these two species are illustrated.

**Key words** *Othreis*, *Othreis splendida* sp. n., *Othreis kinabaluensis*, Myanmar, new species, male genitalia, taxonomy.

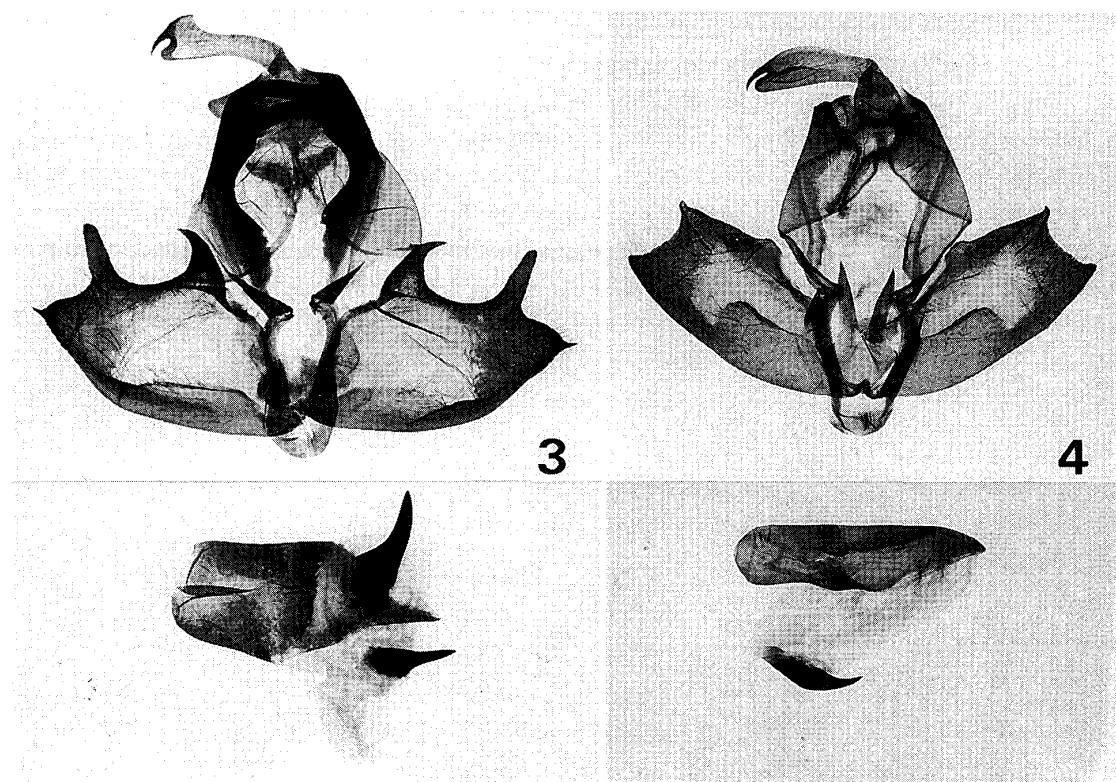
A splendid new species described below of the genus *Othreis* was captured by Mr K. Yazaki in northern Myanmar in June, 1998. This species is most similar to *O. kinabaluensis* Feige, 1976 from Borneo in having a large green patch in the forewing and in lacking a black discal mark in the hindwing.

### *Othreis splendida* sp. n. (Fig. 1)

♂. Length of forewing 31–34 mm (expanse 62–66 mm). Palpus pale brown laterally with the 3rd segment slender. Head pale brown, tegula and patagium blackish brown mixed with some gray scales along inner margin of patagium; thorax blackish brown, a pair of metathoracic crests blackish brown mixed with gray scales on anterior side and light brown on posterior side; fore- and midlegs bearing long blackish brown hair on femora, hindleg pale yellow with pale brownish tarsus; abdomen yellow above, grayish yellow below. Forewing with costa somewhat strongly arched beyond middle, smooth termen and roundish tornus, the ground color dark fuscous brown with a large drumstick-shaped green patch from near base to subtermen; this green patch diffused obliquely with dark brownish green in basal part, and clearly defined inside by a grayish line which is angled at vein 1; a dark brown stria



Figs 1–2. *Othreis* spp. 1. *O. splendida* sp. n., paratype ♂, Myanmar. 2. *O. kinabaluensis* Feige, ♂, Borneo.



Figs 3-4. Male genitalia of *Othreis* spp. 3. *O. splendida* sp. n., paratype. 4. *O. kinabaluensis* Feige.

defined above by a pale brown line lying along the green patch in cell; a conspicuous black subterminal shade above tornus; cilia pale grayish brown, tinged with yellow around tornus. Hindwing yellow margined with black, lacking discal black mark as in *O. kinabaluensis* (Fig. 2); cilia yellow, mingled with brown beyond black border. Underside. Forewing fuscous gray, its basal area below cell and vein 2 suffused with pale creamy yellow; a diffuse pale creamy yellow spot around middle of cellules 2 and 3; termen pale ocher and cilia pale fuscous gray tinged with ocher at base. Hindwing pale creamy yellow margined with fuscous gray in the area nearly corresponding with the upperside black margin; cilia pale fuscous gray tinged with ocher at base beyond marginal border, pale creamy yellow on tornus.

Male genitalia (Fig. 3). Uncus stout, its dorsum abruptly raised subapically and tip sharply tapered with a blunt ventral projection; tegumen broad with long and stout socius-like processes from shoulders; upper surface of anellus weakly sclerotized; valva wide and short, with two prominent costal processes from base and apical one-third, and with a short process at tip; basal process broad-based and curved, with its tip tapered, subapical one nearly straight with blunt tip, and apical process sharply pointed; juxta wide and roundish, with a pair of blade-like sclerites caudally; saccus short. Aedeagus wide and short, vesica with two stout and large spines.

Holotype. ♂, Myanmar, Kachin, Putao, Mt Nwe Zin, 750 m, 16-20. vi. 1998, K. Yazaki leg. Paratypes. 2 ♂, same data as holotype. All the type specimens are now in my collection, and holotype will be deposited in the Natural History Museum, London, in future.

This species is most similar to *O. kinabaluensis* Feige, 1976 in having a large green patch in the forewing and in lacking the discal black mark in the hindwing, but is easily distinguished

from the latter by the forewing shape and maculation. In the male genitalia, these two species have the same ground plan, but in the new species the processes of tegumen and valva are all well developed, especially those from tegumen extraordinarily elongated, and the aedeagus vesica has two cornuti instead of one in *kinabaluensis* (Fig. 4). In this genus, *O. iridescent* (Lucas, 1894) (e. g. Common, 1990) from Australia (Queensland) has the same features as *kinabaluensis* and the present new species in having the lengthwise greenish marking below cell in the forewing and no discal black mark in the hindwing. *O. iridescent* is readily separable from *splendida* sp. n. by the extremely broad marginal black band in the hindwing, but the smooth termen and roundish tornus of the forewing seem to show the more close relation to the present new species than to *kinabaluensis*.

Putao, the type locality, is located in the northernmost part of Myanmar at about 27.5°N, continuing from the Naga Hills–Patkai Hills running along the boundary to Bangladesh. Mt Nwe Zin is surrounded by ever-green forests with primary vegetation (Yazaki, *pers. comm.*). The new *Othreis* specimens were attracted to a light trap together with the congeners, *fullonia* (Clerck) and *homaena* Hübner.

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### 摘要

ミャンマー産ミドリモンコノハの1新種（吉本 浩）

ヒメアケビコノハ属の新種、*Othreis splendida* sp. n. をミャンマー北部 Putao 産の3♂に基づいて記載した。本新種は前後翅の模様などからボルネオの *O. kinabaluensis* Feige, 1976 に似るが、図示のように前翅外縁は波状を呈さず、後縁も丸みを帯びるほか、前翅中央の緑色紋も *kinabaluensis* に比べて遙かに大きいので容易に区別できる。♂交尾器の基本設計は *kinabaluensis* と同じだが、tegumen の肩部から生じる突起は極めて長く、valva の背縁からも2本の目立つ突起を生じるなど、顕著な相違が見られる。

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